MANY SCHISMS.

Campaign the Farmers' Alliance is Making for the Political

CONTROL OF LOUISIANA.

god I dorse ste tob-Frenchry Bill and other clarks of the costs Mariaros.

as at North Louistain, and some tak of defeating the some tak of defeating the some anothers. Messes, Postper, is caused by vonid and transport fell. But, as had been Democrats a powerflag to oppose the

is a vist the question has the All assectant, whether our ansarely as a third party and enterror to secure the modern or to secure the mode ded he O. Tomors the Calaborna usion was the third party and in-centers should no longer be SECTION AND DESCRIPTION OF STREET to should support the a whole. The Franklin bossadopted the same master parish terion last more over the matter for the assistant came to the

cont of the principles, 16,000 oth - voters to ce a majority, be able

couldness the Allinness has been forced majories; of the construction of the control of the cont

of the voters, pay

oftery money. The redigious element. These factions have amos of Progressive and see and are now are of the greatest vir-of tensions. In every there is at least one on a tacton burning de-oner. The resolutions as some of these pul-ture show of a most

have reached a

the anti-lottery party, to the lottery us a plank of an ed the auti-lottery company have been con same day, and the Aill - were invited as hor the governor removed S. Adams, president of

to the position,

a Alliance has pronounced
the lottery and most of the
smans have made opposition preroquisite for admission he may be to the interests of ver readily he may accept d Uncommati platforms, can sers unlos unless he pledges at the Louisiana lottery also. bus strengthened the Alliwould not otherwise Moreover, it hopes from to contro! the entire autistate administrafollowers, and the religious who are in favor of laws gotern-morals, including the Prohibitionists, Adjance people say that as thereon.

stitute two-thirds of this faction-say 40,000 of the 60,000 votes—they should have the leadership,

and they therefore insist upon the nomina-tion of Hon. T. S. Adams, president of the state Alliance and state commissioner of agriculture, as governor. It was only two weeks ago that Adams' name was suggested, but the various parish farmers' unions have rushed forward to appland and indorse it; and with practical unanimity the Alliance throughout the state insists that Mr. Adams hall be the authority or governor. shall be the anti-lottery candidate for gov-ernor. The other wing of the "anti" fac-tion do not like to turn the state over en-The Large Thir fund is to Capture included the farmers and has offered to make Mr. Adams licutenant-governor, but the farmers will not have this, and insist that as the majority of the faction, they must have their way, and hint further that the state convention will be asked to indorse the sub-treasury bill.

This is the situation at present with the

This is the situation at present, with the | Special to the Gazette. Adiance holding the balance of power. It is impossible to see how it can full to carry the point and make Mr. Adams the anti-lot-cross the continent from the Pacific to the they candidate before the Democratic convention. It nopes to secure the bulk of the anti-lottery vote in the state, convinced that the "antis" will support the subtreastry bill, or swallow the entire Ocala platform in order to beat the lottery, so bitter are they against it. The fight will then be between the F poers. Alliance as the progressitative of the Democratic construction of the progressitative of the Democratic construction of the Democratic construction. The fight will then be between the F poers. Alliance as the progressitative of the Democratic construction of the Pacific coast about the 29th, cross the Rocky Allegheny valley from 30th to August 1, and reach the Atlantic from the 24th to the 28th. The next will be due to leave the Pacific coast about the 29th, cross the Rocky Allegheny valley from 30th to August 1, and reach the Atlantic from the 24th to the 28th. The next will be due to leave the Pacific coast about the 29th, cross the Rocky Allegheny valley from 30th to August 1, and reach the Atlantic coast about the 29th, cross the Rocky Allegheny valley from 30th to August 1, and reach the Atlantic coast about the 29th, cross the Rocky Allegheny valley from 30th to August 1, and reach the Atlantic coast about the 29th, cross the Rocky Allegheny valley from 30th to August 1, and reach the 20th and reach th

wins—bat is, if the charts to me com-pany is extended by a popular it will be an Alliance defeat, although even then there will be a large increase in the number of farmers in the legislature. The Farmers' Alliance in Louisiana has made the sub-treasury bill a minor issue to the lottery; if has bound itself in opposition to the latter, and has greatly strengthe i itself by doing so, and is politically stronger in the state to-day than it has ever been before.

it is charged that in case of defeat before the state convention, the Alliance will completely change its policy and come out as a third party with Mr. Adams for governor, trusting that the bitter lottery fight will enable them to poll a larger vote than his opening than it has ever been before the state convention. The state of the state convention of the state c

The 10,000 negro votes belonging to the Alliance have i of been taken into considera-tion at all, it being presumed that they will rellow in the footsteps of their white brethren. At their annual meeting some time age, they adopted very severe resolutions against the lottery, but they have sine declared that they do not want to meetile with this question, which they would rather have the white people settle

ALLIANCE CIRCULAR.

ISSUED FROM WASHINGTON AS WELL AS ST. PAUL.

It Aims to Show the Farmers of the Coun try That it is to Their Advantage to Hold Back Their Wheat.

the same of fact the usual as a matter of fact the usual movement of wheat was 140 carboads less than had been estimated. Aversald the information that the issue of such a circular by the Aliance men was in contemplation became public prematurely about two weeks ago then the circular in course of preparation was published in a newspaper. The final decision to issue the circular had not been reached and many Allianes mea were not aware of it, but it had since been finally determined upon. He explained that the executive committee of the Alliance had not acted upon this the Alliance What the Alinace. What is done by this circular is to give the farmers information as to the facts in regard to the world's wheat crop with the suggestion that the pheat somewhat later than the present time would bring a higher price.

IN THE CZAR'S CLUTCHES.

A Cittzen of Omaha, Neb., Returns to Po land for His Lamily, is Arrested and Exiled to Siberia.

OMARA, NER., July 24.—According to a letter received here by Theo Goldstein, a well-known citizen, S. Gerber, who has lived in Omaha for the past five years, has been excled to live years, has been exiled to Siberia by the Russian authorities. Gerber went last March to Myszyuca, near the German frontier, his native town in Poland, for the purpose of returning with his family, who had remained in the old country. His appearance in the little town excited suspic-ion, and his arrival soon reached the ears of the authorities. Fearing arrest by the minions of the autocrate of all the Russias, Gerber fled across the frontier into a neighboring German province. Events proved that his fears were well founded. A demand was made upon the authorities of the German town in which Gerber had taken refuge, and he was turned over to the emmissaries of the czar, who took him in chains to Myszyuca, where he was tried on charge of running away to America. Gerber claimed to be a citizen of the United States and showed papers proving that he was a naturalized citizen, but in spite of this he was sentenced to imprisonment for one year in tail at Lomezsu, the capital of the in jan at Lomezsu, the capital of the pre-vince, and afterwards to be banished to Siberia for five years and his property to be confissated. Gerber was reported to be well provided with this world's goods and had intended to return to Omaha with his family and set up in husiness.

Unique Names for Triplets.

business.

Special to the Gazette. SAN ANTONIO TEX., July25.—Mrs. Manuel Hernandez, a handsome and well-to-do young matron of Monterey, Mexico, has given birth to triplets. They are all three of them boys, and weigh two and a half pounds apiece. They were the wonder of the city, and callest were insecured. and callers were incesant. They were per-fectly formed and apparently healthy, but unfortunately two of them died yesterday. It was the proud mother's intention to name them respectively, "Fourth of July,"
"Fifth of May" and "Sixteenth of September." The two latter being the Mexican

NEXT STORM WAVE.

Due to Leave the Pacific Coast on July 29 Next.

NO ESPECIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Our Mr. Foster Gives Some Timely Tips to Farmers and Stock Raisers Classes in Meteorology-Weather and Science Notes.

the are they against it. The fight will then beyond what may be expected from the fact between the F pers' Alliance as the representative of the fact to the first and indices and out to be the first and other planks of the first and the pro-let and the pro-let are they against it. The fight will then beyond what may be expected from the fact that we now have fairly entered the great storm period of 1891-92, and therefore all storm waves will possess more than average energy. Rains will not be so general, but will incline toward heavy rainfails in limited localities and local drouths in other places. A large corn crop is assured in the corn belt of the Mississippi valley, but the corn belt of the Mississippi valley, but the corn belt of the Mississippi valley, but the corn belt of the Mississippi valley their work so as to crib their corn early, or otherwise they will lose much of it by a very early winter and great snow storms. Farm stock will need unusual care very carly in the winter and the weather will average very cold throughout the winter, with sudden changes and storms that will be of great injury to stock not carefully sheltered. The cotton states will miss it if they count on 7,000,000 bales, and they should push their cotton picking early in the season. As tornadoes are expected to be frequent during the next three months 1 will repeat that these tornadoes do not usu-

> CLASSES IN METEROLOGY. I will give special instructions in meteorology to all persons who are subscribers to this paper in which my weekly letters are regularly published. It will be necessary for each person thave copies of my published letters. To understand planetary meteorology the astronomy of the solar sys-em must be understood. The astronomy taught in our schools takes the ecliptic, or the earth's orbit, as the basis from which to calculate and this is like beginning the study of arithmetic in decimal fractions. I take the sun's equator as the base from which to calculate, and by this means the solar system and the relations of the planets to each other are much more easily un-derstood. Astronomy as taught in our schools is adapted to surveying and naviga-tion, but not to planetary meteorology. To individuals, clubs and societies that desire to study or discuss planetary meteorology I will furnish diagrams once a week and give special instructions which, with the letters special instructions which, with the letters published in this paper, will enable anyone to calculate the future of the weather from the standpoint of planetary meteorology. Parties interested in this matter will please correspond with me. This will give to lit-erary and scientific societies a new feature for their fall and winter meetings, and the expense will be so small that individuals that will affect to the control of the control

Wa-HINOTON, July 30—Mr. H. W. Ayer, secretary to President Polk of the Farmers' Alliance and manager in this city of "the Reform press bureau," which is also known in as the Alliance press bureau," said this afternoon that the work of sending out circulars designed to show the farmers of the country that it was to their advantage to hold back the wheat crop was actively proceeding in this city as well as in St. Paul, which was chosen as one of the seats of operations because of its location in the great wheat ball. Ar. Ager says there have already in a wear of 100,000 a day will be mailed notting the next few days in wear of 100,000 a day will be mailed notting the next few days in already and during the next few days in already in already and during the next few days in already in the recent and the problems as million altoraction in the great wheat the first and the tropical hardings of the same time that high barometer controls the routes of our storm centers and the tropical harding our cold winters, and at the same time that high barometer covers. Southern Europe causing their storm centers take southern routes, causing our cold winters, and at the same time that high barometer covers. Southern Europe causing their storm centers to take northern routes, and warm winters ensue. To a less extent this effects the Northeastern states and Canada in a similar manner, and this will cause their coming winter to be less severe than the routes of our storm centers take southern routes, causing their storm centers to the northern routes, and warm winters ensue. To a less extent this effects the Northeastern states and Canada in a similar manner, and this will cause their covers to the routes of our storm centers take southern routes, causing their storm centers to the same time that high barometer covers. Southern Europe causing their storm centers to the northern routes, and warm winters ensue. To a less extent this effects the Northeastern states and Canada in a similar manner, and this will cause the cover of the in a similar manner, and this will cause their coming winter to be less severe than will be experienced in the Mississippi valley. A more complete knowledge of the oscillations of the North Atlantic permanent high barometer is indispensible to correct forecasts of the weather on this continent

forecasts of the weather on this continent and Europe, and the weather bureaus of the United States and Europe should give this matter careful attention. If we had a correct record of the weather of the Bermudas, the Azores, the West Indies and the Windward islands and a ship signal station between the Bermudas and the Azores we would be in possession of the means by which we could calculate the periods of hurricans and give warning of their approach. In order to forecast cold waves proach. In order to forecast cold waves the weather bureau is looking toward the Northwest, where the cause of these cold waves is to be found in the opposite direction. Cold waves and hurricanes are ma-ters of great importance to the United States and should have more practical investigation by the weather bureau Such investigations are too expensive for independent methorologists to undertuke. In this matter of the oscillations of the North Atlantic high barometer, Europe is as much interested as is North America, and the ex-pense should be shared by both. A correct oreignowledge of cold and warm winters early springs, late and early frosts on both continents and our tropical hurricanes depends on a better knowledge of this North Atlancic permanent high barometer. In other respects the weather record is good.

W. T. FOSTER. M'KINNEY CAMP-MEETING.

but in this it is seriously deficient.

It Was a Great Success-Less Talk of a Third Party - Fx-Confederate Preparations.

Special to the Cazette McKinney, Collin County, Tex., July 25,—The Alliance camp-meeting closed this afternoon. The attendance has been large. 25.—The Alliance camp meeting closed this afternoon. The attendance has been large. At times 10,000 people were on the ground. Evan Jones, C. W. Macune, W. A. Peffer and A. J. Streetor have been the principal speakers. The tendency of the speakers is in the direction of the third party. Jennie Scott Wilson recited some beautiful pieces on the Alliance principles, and a woman orator whom the audience credited with being from Kansas, spoke this forenoon. The murcury was up in the nineties. Mer were mopping their foreheads but the speech weat on. The general result of the camp-meeting is hard to esti-mate. It has been a great suc-cess. There is not as much talk of a third party as at the beginning, but there are many suggestions of inserting the sub-treasury in the Democratic platform, and this effort will be the outcome. Bailey's speech has been a disturbing element and disrupted calculations.

The ex-Confederates held an enthusiastic meeting to-day in furtherance of their preparations for their reunion, to be held here on the 6th and 7th of August. Committees were on hand, and the indications are that there will be a very large attendance. District court adjourned for the term this

Death of a Leading Belton Citizen.

Quite a large amount of busi-

Bellox, Bell County, Tex., July 25.— Judge Erasmus Walker, one of the most prominent citizens of this town, died at 2 o'clock this morning and was buried this afternoon. The bar association met and

passed appropriate resolutions. Pallbearers from the bir took charge of the remains
and buried them. Judge Walker was one
of the most popular members of our bar and
the best liked man in the county. He had
been here since 1853. He was in the legislature from 1863 to 1865, and was county
judge from 1870 to 1878. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church
and a man who stood high with everybody.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 30.

MADISON COUNTY ALLIANCE.

A Resolution Indorsing the Ocala Demands Voted Down. Correspondence of the Gazette.

Madisonville, Madison County, Tex July 20.—The Madison county Alliance met in regular quarterly meeting on the reunion grounds near Casey bridge on the 14th inst. After the regular busion the 14th inst. After the regular business was transacted a resolution was introduced indorsing the Ocala demands, which was promptly voted down anid great enthusiasm. A resolution was then offered indorsing the action of B. F. Rogers and others in their manifesto letter to the Alliance at large, which was indorsed by a large majority of delegates present.

The third-party element were very conspicuous, though entirely too short. It was secondaries that Maliance county Alliance is

conclusive that Madison county Alliance is

A FEMALE HORSETHIEF.

A YOUNG GIRL WHO PUZZLES MISSOURI FARMERS.

Horses Have Been Disappearing One After Another-Finally She is Caught in the Act in Boy's Clothing.

Special to the Gazette.

AGENCY, Mo., July 25.-The farmers of Agency, Mo., July 25.—The farmers of this and adjoining counties have been greatly troubled by horse thieves for the past six months. It has always been a mystery how so many horses could be stolen with no trace of the thief ever having been found. The horses would be stolen and run out of the country and no sign of them or any suspicious characters would ever be seen in the country. The mystery has now been solved by the arrest of a sixteen vegrated every who is undoubtedly the has now been solved by the arrest of a six-teen-year-old girl, who is undoubtedly the person who has taken the horses. The girl has been working as help on the farm of George Brundige, near the northern county line, and has been looled upon as a most exemplary young lady. She was a church member and taught a class in the Sunday school and was quite a favorite among the young men of the vicinity. She was shy and rarely went with the young men. The thefts became so frequent that the

The thefts became so frequent that the Anti-hors, thief society determined to a systematic effort to catch the thief. They thought that by a determined slege they could within a month catch the daring robber who so long held reign in the county. To this end they established a system of patrols on all the roads leading out of the country and it was through this extension. country and it was through this system that the girl was chught as she went along the highway with a stolen horse. She was dressed in boy's clothing and when stopped said that she worked for Sanatel Wilson and was on her way to town for a doctor. As luck would have it Sanuel Wilson was one of the patrol which stopped her and at once she was placed under arrest and taked to the nearest house. Here again she was trouble for the nearest house was that of Brundige, and when she was brough to the light she was recognized by Mrs. Brundige who told the men that they had her ser-

vant.

The girl then broke down and cried, and said that she was the thief, but no amount of coaxing or threats could induce her to tell who her accomplices were, or where she was to meet them. The girl came to the Brundige farm over a year ago, and said that she was from Kansas. She soid her parents were dead, and that she had to make her own living. It is now thought that she is a member of a regular band of horse thieves, and after she became keep. horse thieves, and after she became kery in the country she was never looked as with suspicion when seen away from home When caught, she carried her dress in a bundle. She evidently was going to meet some one who would take the horse out of the country as she was on the road leading to the state line. She probably intended to de-liver the animal, and then resume her dress and return to the Brundige farm.

The anti-horsethief association is now in a quantry about the girl, for they do not like to send her to the penitentiary, where she will undoubtedly go if she is brought to trial, and they do not see how they can let her go without compounding a felony. It is probable that the grand jury will take the matter out of their hands and send the girl

FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

INFORMATION WHICH WILL SERVE THEM IN LOCATING.

Terms on Which They May settle on Leased Grazing Lands Leases of 1887 Exempt From Settlement

Special to the Gazette. Austra, Tex., July 25.-The following, which explains itself, has been issued by the commissioner of the general land office. Actual settlers must be careful not to get Actual settlers must be careful not to get on lands leased under the act of 1887. Where such leases were made after the land was classified as grazing lands the actual settler cannot buy inside of such leases, provided such leases are duly re-corded and in good standing. The lease law was amended by the Last legislature, See chapter 114, pages 180, 181 and 182; acts of the Twenty-second herislature.

acts of the Twenty-second legislature. Section 14 of the previous acts of 1887 and 1889 is amended thus: "The public lands Section 14 of the previous The public lands and all lands belonging to the public free schools, asylums or university funds shall be leased by the comptroller of the general belonging to this act. All such lands lying west of the Pecos river and all such lands lying south of the Texas and Pacific railroad, except the counties of Concho. McCulloch, Coke, Sterling, Glasscock, Midland, Ector, Tom Green, Howard and Martin, and all university lands, shall be leased for a period of not longer than ten years and all other such lands lying north of the Colorado river and north of the Texas and Pacific and the counties hereinbefore excepted from the ten year lease, shall be

In section 15, page 181, same act, there is one clause for actual settlers to take notice of, to-wit: All lands, the lease of which is fixed by this act at not exceeding five years, shall be leased subject to sale, provided, that if any lessee has actually settled upon any section of land included in his lease, and erected thereon his residence and substantial improvements, for permanent set-tlement, such section shall not be sold, nor shall such settler be disturbed during the term of his lease, and all leases of agricul-tural lands embraced in the territory where lease not exceeding ten years is provided for in this act, shall be subject to sale to actual settlers, except when settlement and improvements are made as hereinbefore provided for in this section, by the lesses. In all cases where an actual settler may de-sire to settle on any grazing land, which may have been leased under the five-year contract of lease, such actual settler shall first erect thereon substantial improve-ments of the value of not less than \$100, within four months after making his application to purchase, satisfactory proof of which shall be made under such regulations as the commissioner of the general land office may require, thereupon the land shall be awarded to him. W. L. McGAUGHEY.

HIM FOR A JOINT DEBATE.

Foraker will be Pitted Against Hill-'Twill be an Interesting Contest.

A Letter Which Shows the Action of the Italian Premier in Recalling Baron Lava was for Political Effect at Home.

Official Correspondence. Special to the Gazette

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- A blue book con-

Washington, July 27—A fine book con-taining the correspondence in relation to the killing of the Italian prisoners in the jail at New Orleans on March 14 has just been issued by the state department, and a number of letters and dispatches are made public for the first time. It appears from the correspondence, which dates as far back as October 21, 1890, that the state deparlment was ever awake to the possibili-ties of international complications arising from the murder of Chief Hennessey, in response to Secretary Biaine's dispatch of that date Governor Nichols telegraphed there was no occasion and had been none for executive action or unusual action in the premises.

On November 13 the Italian counsel com-plained to the grand Jury that several Italian prisoners had been ill-treated in the fail, and when this was brought to the no-tice of Secretary Blaine by Baron Fava he at once laid the case before Governor Nichols. It appeared on investigation that the complaints were well founded, and the victous system prevailing in the jall under which the grievances had been made possi-ble was prelicing.

which the grievances had been made possible was abolished.

An exceedingly interesting letter, now published for the first time, is that of Minister Porter to Secretary Blaine, giving an account of Porter's interview with Count Darie, Italian under secretary, which goes to show that the action of the Italian ministers was taken chiefly for political effect at home.

It is reported here that the Republicans of Ohio will defer their arrangements about their big guns for the coming campaign until they are advised as to the Democratic programme. They are not a little disturbed over the prospect of having to contend with visitors of the grade of Hill and Cleveland. They have, therefore, some nice calculations

A friend of Senator Sherman said to-night: "It is agreed that if Cleveland comes into Ohio to speak for Campbell he will either have to meet Sherman in Joint debate or decline to do so. Of course he will be treated with perfect courtesy in the challenge, but he will be certain to receive challenge, but he will be certain to receive one. If he comes, his appearance on the stump will entail on him the obligations of the stump. The roint will be to see Cleve-hand have an opportunity to discuss something besides the tariff, and if Sherman should give him that opportunity he will have occasion to remember it. Sherman, you know, intends to devote a good deal of his time to the financial question, on which he and Cleveland are prestly well agreed. "And who is to be sent after Governor

Foraker That will prove an interesting contest, too. Both are young men in polcontest, too. Both are young men in politics, both are exceedingly popular with their followers and both possess that kind of dash that is highly effective on the stump. The probability is Hill and Foraker will draw larger crowds than another man and Cleveland. If the matches are made (and Foraker is anxious to cross swords with Hill), he will be in his best form.

THE JUDICIARY.

AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLE OF THE CONSTITUTION

Relating to It-Uniformity of Judicial Decision of Vital Importance to the Commonwealth.

Editor Gazette: That uniformity of judicial decision is of vital importance to the commonwealth must be conceded by every man who will thought-fully consider the subject. Statutory enactments constitute but a small proportion of the body of our laws. To ascertain the great mass of our laws we most consult the decisions of our courts of last resort. With out claiming legislative power for these tribunals, every lawyer knows that in seek-ing to know what the law is in a large maprity of cases we look to their decisions No profit could at this time be derived from the discussion of the question whether it is practicable to establish a code so enlarged in its scope as to furnish a rule of action to every case that may arise. Such an exper ment is not now proposed.

ment is not now proposed.

That there exists to-day in Texas diversity of decision in respect to many matters, will be palpable to anyone who will take the trouble to examine the reported cases. For every effect there is a cause, though not always easily discoverable. The cause in the matter under consideration happil have will serve to make the proposition just announced manifest. By the constitu tion of 1876, under which we are now liv-ing, it was ordained that judicial power in the last resort should be vested in the su preme court and in the court of appeals. Upon the former was conferred appellate jurisdiction of all civil causes of which the district courts were given original jurisdic-tion; upon the court of appeals was con-ferred appellate jurisdiction of all civil and criminal causes of which the county courts were given original or appellate jurisdiction, with a few exceptions not here important to mention, and of all criminal causes of which the district courts were given original jurisdiction. Without accurately defining the jurisdiction of the district and county courts, it may be observed that, while with the exception of suits for the trial of title to land and for the enforce-ment of liens thereon, suits for divorce, suits in behalf of the state to recover pensuits in behalf of the state to recover pen-alties, forfeitures and escheats, suits to re-cover damages for slander or defamation of character, of all of which the district courts have exclusive cognizance, the only element that distinguishes the jurisdiction of the county court from that of the district court in civil matters is the value or amount of the thing in controvery. Hence it is that the same questions may and often do arise in cases cognizable by the county court that are found in cases within the jurisdiction of the district court. However, when a case is decided by the county court an appeal lies to the court of appeals, while when a case is decided by the district court it is appealable to the supreme court. Let it be understood that the supreme court and court of appeals are of co-ordinate jurisdiction; that is, that neither is empowered to revise or review any decision of the other, but the decisions of each are, within its sphere, final and conclusive. Suppose that Brown has a suit involving \$990 in the county court, and that he recovers a judg- has frequent smothe ment for the amount of his demand, and chances are uncertain.

that his adversary appeals to the court of appeals, and that there the judgment of the county court is sustained. Then suppose that Thompson has a suit involving the sum of \$1000 in the district court, and emsum of stood in the district coart, and embracing the identical question that Brown's case does, and that upon the trial Thompson is defeated, and that he appeals to the supreme court and that the judgment of the district court is sustained. The difference as to Brown and Thompson is this the former is adualized to have a valid cause of action and is mad the full amount of his action, and is paid the full amount of his demand, including the costs of the suit, while his neighbor. Thompson, is held not to have a cause of action, and for bringing his groundless suit he must pay the costs. As practical men Brown and Thompson come inevitate, to the conclusion that a judicial system in which such contradictory

results are reached contains a serious vice. Now, the supposed cases, names and amounts differing, accord with what has amounts differing, accord with what has actually been experienced. In one case a man shipped goods over a several connecting lines of railway and the initial carrier gave him a bill of lading for the transportation of the goods from the initial to the terminal point, but stipulating that for any loss or damage occurring in tracit only the carrier in whose custosty the goods were when lost or damaged enough be liable; and the goods were lost in transit. Upon a state of facts in substance as I have just given, the supreme court held the stipulation valid and that only the carrier in who e possession the property was when lost was legally and that only the carrier is when loss was legally responsible, and that the owner having sued one of the carriers in whose pessession the goods were not when hist could not recover. Upon the same state of facts the court of appeal, held the stipulation to be invalid and that each of the connecting carriers thereof. invalid and that each of the connecting car-riers through whose hands the good-passed, was hable for the less arcespective of where it occurred, and that the owner was entitled to recover in a soil brought of him against one of the carriers in whose possession the roods were not when lost. It is unimportant for the purpose of this paper to determine which was right an which was wrong; it is perfectly eviden that one of their decided what was not the law. There are other important ones and that the other decided what was not the law. There are other important ques-tions in respect to which the decisions of the two courts are irreconstraint; conflict-ing but it is not now now say; to mention them, for the example we have given suffi-ciently illustrates how, in reference to the same question, we are in langer of having, and in fact do sometimes have, two inconand in fact do sometimes have, two inconsistent rules of conduct on account of having two courts of last resort of coordinate jurisdiction. Surely in newell-ordered society should such a state of affairs be tolera ed. Yet texists in Texasto-day, and will continue to exist, miless the people in their sovereign capacity at the polls vote it out of being. An opportunity will be afforded for the exercise by the people of this their high preregative, in the

ple of this, their high preregality, in the second Tuesday in Angust, when the two posed ameridment to the individuant of of the constitution will be voted on. We shall the constitution will be veled on. We shall follow this paper with one or two others, in which we shall point out certain other defects in the existing judicial article, and in which we shall endeavor to establish that, if the preposed amendment carries, we shall have a judicial system not cally free from such defects as the existing article contains, but adapted to the attainment of uniformity and stability of judicial decision, Respectfully.

N. A. Stepman,

THE NOBLE COUNT.

A MILWAUKEE HEIRESS DRAWS A BLANK PRIZE,

As Alleged Grandson of Gen. Blucher Who Made a Reputation in San Antonio, and Got Licked by an Editor.

ker will draw larger crowds than another man and Cleveland. If the matches are made (and Foraker is anxious to cross swords with Hill), he will be in his best form."

"And McKinley:"

"Ob, he's to look after Cross and There'll probably be a joint debate arranged for them. It's to be a hot campaign from the outset, and every man on either side is to be placed where he can do the like of the properties of the same months, put up at one of the best hotels and made, himself remarkably dissible is to be placed where he can do the His reputation as a masher was as wide as the city itself. He frequented the best of society and was evidently a man of cultiva-tion. At one stage of his career he ran into a street car with a flery double team. One man had his thigh broken in the acci-

> At another stage he became involved in a argument with a San Antenio editor and the editor thrashed him. This row also oc-curred on a street car. The count an-nounced that he would rather take a whipping than disgrace his blood and training by fighting in the presence of the fair sex. The whipping that he took was a good one. Here, as in Milwaukee, he claimed to be the grandson of Gen. Blucher, who saved he day at Waterloo to the allies. The modern Blucher is a little spavined sort of a man with a high pitched quavering voice

KANSAS ORATORS.

The Alliance Scattering Them Every where-Programme for a State Campaign-To be Big Affairs.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 24.—The Kansas Alliance managers, who are furnishing speak-ers for a half dozen Southern states, have not neglected their own field of labor, and are now actively engaged in preparations for a big state campaign during August. September and October. The big strike

will be made in September, when camp-meetings will be held in each of a half dozen congressional districts.

State Printer Shaw, in speaking of the meeting to-day said, "They will be big af-fairs and will be addressed by some of the best known resulte's marty men in the best known people's party men in the country, Col. L. L. Polk of Georgia, presi-dent of the National Aillance, and ignations Donnelly of Minnesota are aircady engaged

gaged.

Secretary French of the state Alliauce, who returned to-day from a trip throughout the state, says that the Alliance is in good.

AFTER A SLICE OF CHICAGO.

Texas Heirs With a Many Million Dollar Claim That Dates Back to Old Fort Dearborn.

Chicago, Lil., July 24—S. L. Summerlin of San Antonio, Tex., attorney for Bruno and Horatio Durst of Leon county, John Durst of Tyler, J. N. Bluise and Harriet Moss of Limestone, John S. Durst of Kimball, Simon and Ella Bateman of Leon, J. A. and Louis Hodkins of Dallas county and Leon of Leon of Leon of Leon of Leon. Jarvis B. Irion of Leon county. Tex., is here. The clients lay claim to a large amount of property in the business portion of Chicago valued at many million dollars. The claims date back to old Fort Dearborn in title through Col. John Jamison, sta-tioned there in 1820, and Sammerlin claims to have complete abstracts of titles.

Special to the Gazette.

Elgin, Basthop County, Tex., July 25,

R. U. Benson and a little negro boy were
coming from Taylor yesterday afternoon in
a wagon, during a beavy rain. Lightning struck and instanaly killed a mule in the struck and instanaly states a hard the boy. The boy will probably die, and Mr. Benson has frequent smothering spells and his ALIEN LAND LAW.

FOREIGNERS WANT THEIR MONEY WHEN IT IS DUE.

The Chief Reasons Why \$50,000,000 Loaned in Texas is to be Withdrawn Can't Blame the Foreigners.

DEAR SIR—As you are no doubt aware the loans made by our finit are generally transferred by us to English and Scottish canadanies, who hold them An act was based by the last legislature (than 62) prohibiting allens or any comporations in which allens hold a share, from acquiring life to any land in Texas, thus, rendering void in the future security upon which these loans are made. Very naturally, and as was to be expected, our friends on the other side have in consequence notified us that they cannot take any more loans in this late, and that they will expect all debts to be paid in their maturity, as they have abundance of demand in other states of the Union.

We think it right to intimate this at once We think it right to intimate this at once to those whose names are on our books. We mine regret the necessity, and also that it will be out of our power in the future to give the induscrace and consideration that we as trustees for debtor as well as and itor, have tried to obtain for our friends here when pressed for money, but it will be seen that in the mean time we are helpless in the matter.

Many lawyers are of the optimous that includes invalid. People can not be expected however, to put out their money on an optimon. Yours truly.

Abstrict Addy 72, 1861.

Draw sin:—Being a naturalized American

Abstrix, Tex. July 27, 180.

Drag Sig: Being a naturalized American citizen and elector it this state of a good many years standing. I take the opportunity of the mailing of the inclosed or cular from the fire of Brown Bros. to submit a few remarks, a privilege which I hope you will not deny use on the matter concerned, the alien net of 1801. This act was, it seems, rushed through the schale on the action has they of the session without discussion. A distinguished member who votes for it under suspension of the rules was at the years same time unsign me to rewas at Levery same time arging me to re-submit to an English compan, an offer to sell a real estate corporation, in which he self a real estate corporation, in which his and his town were interested. With so little consideration, it is not to be wonderest at that many members of the legislature knew as little about it as the people they remresented did. Preventing the tying up of large territories for an indefinite time in the har, is of cornorations is one thing, and wait this act will effect a another.

w at this act will effect is another.

The chief reasons why this sum of \$50,000.000 or so lent out in Texas directly, and a further large sum lent through so-cailed American companies, who get nearly all their money from Britain are to be withdrawn, I take to be—

1. The act prevents British companies and abjects according title to the hand, the risk or which is the security upon which the money is lent, and upon which only it can be lent by them without criminal hability. w at this act will effect is another

bility.
2. The worthlessness of title which will

2. The worthiessness of title which will result from the act, it being impossible to ascertain the nativity and his cryof successive individual owners, or who are the shareholders of corporation owners, with their nativity and history. Every title in the state presents the pleasant prospect of periodical lawsuits to get a court judgment establishing its validity, after getting permission to sue from the legislature, and as length of possession will make good a void link, as limit tion does not run against the state.

3. The consequent unsalableness of land, with destruction of values, involving some-thing like ruin to most of the present land owning farmers, with many thousand fore-

4. The setback to the general progress of the state which must follow from the ex-clusion of a people who more than any other have hown faith in its future by in-

ve timents here.
5. Some place must also be accorded to
the surprise and offense natural to our British friends that so ignoble a spirit of Union owes so much of its bread and ent proud position to Great Britain. Britain is the customer for more than half of our agricultural product; she throws open her ports to everything grown or made in Texas without a cent of toll or duty; she in rexas without a cent of follor duly; she gives every privilege to the American citi-zen that she gives to her own cit-izens, except the right of voting; she (Scotland in particular) was the first to show confidence in Texas by lending money on mortgage and carrying purchase money naterially reducing current rates, and was not followed till several pears later by Eastern companies; and, finally, a very large part of the improvements made in

whether in purchases or in ionn. Are these things injuries? You will not, I trust, find fault with me for the frankness of these remarks. Whatever will benefit the Texas farmer will ben efit me, because nearly all that I brought with me or have saved has been used by me here in improving land and in farming which involves me in the common ruin

Texas for the last ten years are owing to British subjects leaving their money here,

I am not ashamed to confess myself a free trader in the widest sense of that term. It is the policy which has made my native country the richest and freesest in the world, whatever lies protectionists and know-nothings may circulate to the con-trary, and which is now enriching Alabama and Tonnessee, where I have been visiting lately. I share the sire held by our wisest Democratic leaders that the same enlightened spirit should control the govenlightened spirit should control the cor-ernment of my adopted country. But a po-litical policy is difficult to understand or to-follow which avows as its aim the freedom of Texas from "thralliom to Wall street" and in the same moment kills off the sois effective competitor of "Wall street," or which refuses to sell for a higher price to a man living 5000 miles away in London, and takes a lower price from one living 2000 miles away in New York. It may have its rise in a rudimentary patriotic sentiment miles away in New York. It may have its rise in a rudimentary patriotic sentiment which, though unreflecting, I would like to mention with every respect, where the feeling is honestly entertained, but it is not "business." I can assure you from personal observation that the capitalists of England know a great deal more about Texas and the South, and are much warmer friends to it than the capitalists of the Elastern states, and will do ten time more for it and to own the land mortgaged is the last

agd to own the land mortgaged is the last thing that the lenders desire, as the county records prove. The Eastern people are holding us bound by their tariff more firmly than ever in the position of their newers of wood and drawers of water, and in my hum-ble opinion this romantic generosity offered by our legislature is not due to them. When Texas, like some of the Northern states, is rich enough to do without foreign capital, it will not need coercion of law to enable her to do so. They had this same money ten years ago, but have now outgrown it, as Teyns will if not stonged by had laws.

Texas will if not stopped by bad laws.

It has been suggested in a newspaper that
Eastern companies will take the place of
foreign companies. That is a delusion.

Most of their money is obtained from England by selling or hypothecating the same
mortgages, and the accident of local agency
does not make the security may better or. does not make the security any better or validate bad titles. Eastern capitalists can do better with their money that thes in long-time mortgages. Yours truly,

R. L. BROWN. Jack Rabbit Scalps.

Special to the Guzette.

MIDIAND, MIDIAND COUNTY, TEX., July 25.—The war on the rabbits continues. Not only the burns and boys, as mentioned in your Austin dispatch, are at it, but many of the leading citizens. Three boys came in with 372 scalps